

# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/442,756	11/18/1999	REINHARD BEUTH	9350-0144-0	6353
75	90 12/06/2001			
Oblon Spivak Mcclelland Maier & Neustadt PC Fourth Floor 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway			EXAMINER	
			HON, SOW FUN	
Arlington, VA	22202		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1772	14
		•	DATE MAILED: 12/06/2001	, - <sub>1</sub>

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summans	09/442,756	BEUTH ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Sow-Fun Hon	1772				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cov r sheet with the c	orrespond nce address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status	86(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 S	September 2001 .					
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ Thi	is action is non-final.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 2,4-12 and 14-18 is/are pending in th	e application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>2,4-12 and 14-18</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
Application Papers		•				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accept	oted or b)⊡ objected to by the Exa	miner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. S	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disappro	oved by the Examiner.				
If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep	oly to this Office action.					
12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.	ŧ				
2. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received in Applicati	on No				
<ul> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior</li> <li>application from the International Bu</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list</li> </ul>	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti	c priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(	e) (to a provisional application).				
a) The translation of the foreign language pro	ovisional application has been rec	peived.				
Attachment(s)	. ,	· ` `				
<ol> <li>Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</li> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 1:</li> </ol>	5) Notice of Informal	y (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)				
S. Patent and Trademark Office						

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Continued Prosecution Application**

1. The request filed on 09/14/01 for a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) under 37 CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 09/442,756 is acceptable and a CPA has been established. An action on the CPA follows.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. Claims 18, 2, 4-12, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear in independent claim 18, and dependent claim 7 whether the Markush group of PA 46 to PA 12, PA1212, the amorphous copolyamides PA 6,3-T, blends of polyamides, and the corresponding copolyamides all separate groups.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 2, 4-12, 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Douchet et al. (US Patent 5,472,754) in view of Yu (US 5,256,460).

Douchet et al. have a plastic material hose for fluids used in motor vehicles, such as the fuel or the windshield washer liquid (aqueous, aqueous-alcoholic or purely alcoholic) (column 1,

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lines 1-5) thus demonstrating that a composition for a fuel hose may also be used in a washer fluid hose in motor vehicles. Douchet et al. teach a method step of manufacturing the hose (column 1, lines 35-46). Douchet et al. also teach polyamides such as PA 11 and PA 12 (column 2, lines 1-5), as part of the material composition, but fail to teach the claimed specific composition.

Yu has a polymeric blend and a fuel hose (pipe) made of this blend (column 1, lines 6-8). The blend comprises a polyamide and a polyolefin with functional groups selected from the group consisting of carboxyl groups, esters, anhydrides and carboxylates. The carbon atom number of the carboxylic acid is preferably not lower than 10. The polyolefin is preferably 5 to 15 % of ethylene ethyl acrylate with respect to the total weight of the whole blend (column 1, lines 35-68) and 0.1 to 30 weight % of maleic anhydride functionalized ethylene-propylene. The blend also preferably comprises 0.1 to 40 % nylon 12 (column 2, lines 4-23).

Yu teaches that plasticizers cannot be used because they are extracted by gasoline which is a very good solvent of plasticizers (column 1, lines 22-24), hence teaching the importance of the minimization of gasoline extractables. Yu teaches that the hose has improved flexibility and resistance to fuel (column 1, lines 19-26).

Because Yu teaches that the hose composition has improved flexibility and resistance to fuel, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used the composition of Yu in the invention of Douchet et al. in order to obtain a hose with improved flexibility and resistance to fuel components.

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5. Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over in view of Reimann et al. (US 4,554,320) in view of Yamamoto et al. (US 5,948,503).

Reimann et al. have nylon molding materials having high impact strength containing as an additive, a copolymer of ethylene (abstract). These nylons have good high tensile strength, high heat distortion-resistance, good resistance to solvents, and ease of processing coupled with high impact strength and flexibility. In particular, Reimann et al. addresses the problem of increasing the flexibility of the nylons (column 1, lines 15-30). PA (Nylon) 612 is taught (column 3,lines 1-20) with 5 to 65 % by weight based on the nylon of a copolymer such as ethylene-methyl acrylate and ethylene-ethyl acrylate and other ethylene-alkyl acrylates (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl acrylates or methacrylates) (column 2, lines 45-65). Reimann et al., however, fail to teach the inherent specific tensile modulus of elasticity of the composition.

Yamamoto et al. teach that the tensile modulus of elasticity of the thermoplastic elastomer composition of 30 to 500 parts by weight of a polyolefin component and 10 to 500 parts by weight of a polyamide (column 3, lines 25-45) is 361 to 453 N/mm² (3690 to 4621 kgf/cm²) (column 17, lines 55-60). The polyolefin component is taught to be ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymers, ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers, ethylene-propyl acrylate copolymers, ethylene-butyl acrylate copolymers (column 5, lines 60-68 and column 6, lines 1-5). The polyamide component is taught to be nylon 612, nylon 11 and nylon 12 (column 6, lines 30-40).

Because Yamamoto et al. teach that the tensile modulus of elasticity of a representative composition is 361 to 453 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Yamamoto et al. demonstrate that the claimed tensile modulus of elasticity is inherent in the composition of Reimann et al.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Sow-Fun Hon whose telephone number is (703)308-3265. The examiner can normally be reached Monday to Friday from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Pyon, can be reached on (703)308-4251. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)872-9310.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0661.